

FEDERAL BUDGET—FISCAL YEAR 2001

April 13, 2000
[H. Con. Res. 290]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001.

(a) **DECLARATION.**—Congress declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000 is hereby revised and replaced and that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2002 through 2005 are hereby set forth.

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TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2005:

(1) **FEDERAL REVENUES.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,465,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,503,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,548,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$1,598,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$1,652,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$1,719,800,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be reduced are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$0.
Fiscal year 2001: \$11,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: \$23,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$30,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$39,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$44,300,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,467,300,000.
Fiscal year 2001: \$1,467,200,000.
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,499,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$1,606,600,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$1,661,700,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$1,724,400,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,441,100,000.
Fiscal year 2001: \$1,446,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,466,400,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$1,583,300,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$1,637,100,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$1,700,500,000.

(4) SURPLUSES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the surpluses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$24,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: \$57,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: \$81,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$15,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$15,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$19,300,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$5,628,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: \$5,663,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: \$5,678,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$5,770,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$5,856,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$5,936,900,000,000.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of the debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$3,458,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: \$3,253,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: \$2,999,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$2,804,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$2,594,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$2,363,000,000,000.

(7) SOCIAL SECURITY.—

(A) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$479,600,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2001: \$501,500,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2002: \$524,900,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2003: \$547,200,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2004: \$569,900,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2005: \$597,300,000,000.

(B) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$326,500,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2001: \$336,500,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2002: \$343,300,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2003: \$351,700,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2004: \$361,400,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2005: \$372,100,000,000.

(C) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000:
 (A) New budget authority, \$3,200,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$3,200,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2001:
 (A) New budget authority, \$3,400,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$3,300,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2002:
 (A) New budget authority, \$3,400,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$3,400,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2003:
 (A) New budget authority, \$3,500,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$3,400,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2004:
 (A) New budget authority, \$3,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$3,500,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2005:
 (A) New budget authority, \$3,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$3,600,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 2000 through 2005 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2000:
 (A) New budget authority, \$291,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$288,100,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2001:
 (A) New budget authority, \$309,900,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$296,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$309,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$303,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$315,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$309,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$323,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$317,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$331,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$328,300,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$16,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$19,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$16,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$16,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$16,400,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$19,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$18,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$19,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$20,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$20,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$20,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$20,500,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$0.

Fiscal year 2002:

- (A) New budget authority, \$200,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

- (A) New budget authority, \$900,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

- (A) New budget authority, \$800,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

- (A) New budget authority, \$800,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$500,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2000:

- (A) New budget authority, \$24,500,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$24,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

- (A) New budget authority, \$25,100,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$25,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

- (A) New budget authority, \$25,200,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$25,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

- (A) New budget authority, \$25,200,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$25,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

- (A) New budget authority, \$25,300,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$25,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

- (A) New budget authority, \$25,300,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$25,100,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2000:

- (A) New budget authority, \$35,300,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$33,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

- (A) New budget authority, \$20,800,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$18,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

- (A) New budget authority, \$18,500,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$16,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

- (A) New budget authority, \$17,600,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$16,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

- (A) New budget authority, \$17,000,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$15,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

- (A) New budget authority, \$15,800,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$14,200,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2000:

- (A) New budget authority, \$7,600,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$3,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

- (A) New budget authority, \$6,200,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$2,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$4,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$9,400,000,000.

Outlays, \$4,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$8,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$9,500,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$54,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$46,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$59,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$50,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$57,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$53,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$58,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$55,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$59,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$55,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$59,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$55,700,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$10,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$9,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$10,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$9,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$8,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$8,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,600,000,000.

(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$57,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$61,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$72,600,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$68,700,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$74,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$72,200,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$75,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$74,200,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$76,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$74,900,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$78,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$75,900,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):
 - Fiscal year 2000:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$159,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$153,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$169,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$165,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$179,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$177,800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$191,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$190,400,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$205,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$204,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$221,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$220,300,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):
 - Fiscal year 2000:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$199,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$199,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$217,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$218,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$226,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$226,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$247,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$247,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$266,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$266,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$292,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$292,700,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
 - Fiscal year 2000:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$238,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$248,100,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$252,300,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$255,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$264,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$266,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$273,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$276,100,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$283,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$286,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$296,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$298,800,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
 - Fiscal year 2000:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$9,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$9,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$12,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$13,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$13,800,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 - Fiscal year 2000:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$46,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$45,100,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$47,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$47,400,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$49,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$48,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$50,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$52,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$55,100,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 - Fiscal year 2000:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$28,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$28,000,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$28,100,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$28,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$28,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$28,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$28,500,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$28,700,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,200,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
 - Fiscal year 2000:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$13,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$13,800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$13,800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$13,600,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
 - Fiscal year 2000:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$284,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$284,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$286,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$286,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$284,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$284,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$278,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$278,800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$274,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$274,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$269,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$269,700,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
 - Fiscal year 2000:
 - (A) New budget authority, — \$3,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, — \$11,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, — \$64,700,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, —\$50,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, —\$60,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, —\$72,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, —\$2,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, —\$4,200,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, —\$2,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, —\$5,900,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, —\$3,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, —\$6,200,000,000.
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 - Fiscal year 2000:
 - (A) New budget authority, —\$34,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, —\$34,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, —\$38,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, —\$38,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, —\$41,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, —\$41,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, —\$40,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, —\$40,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, —\$38,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, —\$38,100,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, —\$39,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, —\$39,200,000,000.

SEC. 103. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) SUBMISSIONS PROVIDING TAX RELIEF.—The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House a reconciliation bill—

- (1) not later than July 14, 2000; and
- (2) not later than September 13, 2000,

that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the total level of revenues by not more than: \$11,600,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and \$150,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

(b) SUBMISSIONS REGARDING DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House a reconciliation bill—

- (1) not later than July 14, 2000, that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the debt held by the public by \$7,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2001; and
- (2) not later than September 13, 2000, that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the debt held by the public by not more than \$19,100,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.

SEC. 104. RECONCILIATION OF REVENUE REDUCTIONS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate Committee on Finance shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill—

- (1) not later than July 14, 2000; and

(2) not later than September 13, 2000, that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the total level of revenues by not more than: \$11,600,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and \$150,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

TITLE II—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT AND RULEMAKING

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

SEC. 201. LOCK-BOX FOR SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUSES.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that—

(1) under the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, the Social Security trust funds are off-budget for purposes of the President's budget submission and the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(2) the Social Security trust funds have been running surpluses for 17 years;

(3) these surpluses have been used to implicitly finance the general operations of the Federal Government;

(4) in fiscal year 2001, the Social Security surplus will be \$166 billion;

(5) this resolution balances the Federal budget without counting the Social Security surpluses;

(6) the only way to ensure that Social Security surpluses are not diverted for other purposes is to balance the budget exclusive of such surpluses; and

(7) the Congress and the President should take such steps as are necessary to ensure that future budgets are balanced excluding the surpluses generated by the Social Security trust funds.

(b) **SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of the Congress that legislation should be enacted in this session of Congress that would enforce the reduction in debt held by the public assumed in this resolution by the imposition of a statutory limit on such debt or other appropriate means.

(c) **POINT OF ORDER.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any revision to this resolution or a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that sets forth a deficit for any fiscal year.

(2) **DEFICIT LEVELS.**—For purposes of this subsection, a deficit shall be the level (if any) set forth in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for that fiscal year pursuant to section 301(a)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(d) **EXCEPTION.**—Subsection (c)(1) shall not apply if—

(1) the most recent of the Department of Commerce's advance, preliminary, or final reports of actual real economic growth indicate that the rate of real economic growth for each of the most recently reported quarter and the immediately preceding quarter is less than 1 percent; or

(2) a declaration of war is in effect.

(e) **SOCIAL SECURITY LOOK-BACK.**—If in fiscal year 2001 the Social Security surplus is used to finance general operations of the Federal Government, an amount equal to the amount used shall be deducted from the available amount of discretionary spending for fiscal year 2002 for purposes of any concurrent resolution on the budget.

(f) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (c)(1) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SEC. 202. DEBT REDUCTION LOCK-BOX.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider any reported bill or joint resolution, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause a surplus for fiscal year 2001 to be less than the level (as adjusted) set forth in section 101(4) for that fiscal year.

(b) **SPECIAL RULE.**—The level of the surplus for purposes of subsection (a) shall take into account amounts adjusted under section 314(a)(2)(B) or (C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SEC. 203. ENHANCED ENFORCEMENT OF BUDGETARY LIMITS.

(a) **PROHIBITION ON USE OF DIRECTED SCOREKEEPING.**—(1) It shall not be in order in the House to consider any reported bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that contains a directed scorekeeping provision.

(2) As used in this subsection, the term “directed scorekeeping” means directing the Congressional Budget Office or the Office of Management and Budget how to estimate any provision providing discretionary new budget authority in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations for a fiscal year for budgetary enforcement purposes.

(b) **PROHIBITION ON USE OF ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**—(1) It shall not be in order in the House to consider any reported bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause the total level of discretionary advance appropriations provided for fiscal years after 2001 to exceed \$23,500,000,000 (which represents the total level of advance appropriations for fiscal year 2001).

(2) As used in this subsection, the term “advance appropriation” means any discretionary new budget authority in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations for fiscal year 2001 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2001.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This section shall cease to have any force or effect on January 1, 2001.

SEC. 204. MECHANISMS FOR STRENGTHENING BUDGETARY INTEGRITY.

(a) **DEFINITION.**—For purposes of this section, the term “budget year” means with respect to a session of Congress, the fiscal year of the Government that starts on October 1 of the calendar year in which that session begins.

(b) **POINT OF ORDER WITH RESPECT TO ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, resolution, amendment, motion or conference report that—

(A) provides an appropriation of new budget authority for any fiscal year after the budget year that is in excess of the amounts provided in paragraph (2); and

(B) provides an appropriation of new budget authority for any fiscal year subsequent to the year after the budget year.

(2) LIMITATION ON AMOUNTS.—The total amount, provided in appropriations legislation for the budget year, of appropriations for the subsequent fiscal year shall not exceed \$23,500,000,000.

(c) POINT OF ORDER WITH RESPECT TO DELAYED OBLIGATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that contains an appropriation of new budget authority for any fiscal year which does not become available upon enactment of such legislation or on the first day of that fiscal year (whichever is later).

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to appropriations in the defense category; nor shall it apply to appropriations reoccurring or customary.

(d) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsections (b) and (c) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(e) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under this section may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(f) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—If a point of order is sustained under this section against a conference report, the report shall be disposed of as provided in section 313(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(g) PRECATORY AMENDMENTS.—For purposes of interpreting section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, an amendment is not germane if it contains predominately precatory language.

(h) ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTION.—The chairman of the Committee on the Budget in the Senate may instruct the Senate Committee on Finance to report legislation to reduce debt held by the public in an amount consistent with section 103.

(i) SUNSET.—Except for subsection (g), this section shall expire effective October 1, 2002.

SEC. 205. EMERGENCY DESIGNATION POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.

(a) DESIGNATIONS.—

(1) GUIDANCE.—In making a designation of a provision of legislation as an emergency requirement under section 251(b)(2)(A) or 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the committee report and any

statement of managers accompanying that legislation shall analyze whether a proposed emergency requirement meets all the criteria in paragraph (2).

(2) CRITERIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The criteria to be considered in determining whether a proposed expenditure or tax change is an emergency requirement are—

- (i) necessary, essential, or vital (not merely useful or beneficial);
- (ii) sudden, quickly coming into being, and not building up over time;
- (iii) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;
- (iv) subject to subparagraph (B), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and
- (v) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(B) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

(3) JUSTIFICATION FOR FAILURE TO MEET CRITERIA.—If the proposed emergency requirement does not meet all the criteria set forth in paragraph (2), the committee report or the statement of managers, as the case may be, shall provide a written justification of why the requirement should be accorded emergency status.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—When the Senate is considering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report, a point of order may be made by a Senator against an emergency designation in that measure and if the Presiding Officer sustains that point of order, that provision making such a designation shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(c) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(d) DEFINITION OF AN EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—A provision shall be considered an emergency designation if it designates any item an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) or 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(e) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under this section may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(f) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—If a point of order is sustained under this section against a conference report, the report shall be disposed of as provided in section 313(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(g) EXCEPTION FOR DEFENSE SPENDING.—Subsection (b) shall not apply against an emergency designation for a provision making discretionary appropriations in the defense category.

SEC. 206. MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTING INCREASE OF FISCAL YEAR 2001 DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:

(1) Unless and until the discretionary spending limit for fiscal year 2001 is increased, aggregate appropriations which exceed the current law limits would still be out of order in the Senate and subject to a supermajority vote.

(2) The functional totals contained in this concurrent resolution envision a level of discretionary spending for fiscal year 2001 as follows:

(A) For the discretionary category: \$600,296,000,000 in new budget authority and \$592,773,000,000 in outlays.

(B) For the highway category: \$26,920,000,000 in outlays.

(C) For the mass transit category: \$4,639,000,000 in outlays.

(3) To facilitate the Senate completing its legislative responsibilities for the 106th Congress in a timely fashion, it is imperative that the Senate consider legislation which increases the discretionary spending limit for fiscal year 2001 as soon as possible.

(b) **ADJUSTMENT TO ALLOCATIONS AND OTHER BUDGETARY AGGREGATES AND LEVELS.**—Whenever a bill or joint resolution becomes law that increases the discretionary spending limit for fiscal year 2001 set out in section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as applicable, shall increase the allocation called for in section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the appropriate Committee on Appropriations and shall also appropriately adjust all other budgetary aggregates and levels contained in this resolution.

(c) **LIMITATION ON ADJUSTMENT.**—An adjustment made pursuant to subsection (b) shall not result in an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 that exceeds the total budget authority and outlays set forth in subsection (a)(2).

SEC. 207. SENATE FIREWALL FOR DEFENSE AND NONDEFENSE SPENDING.

(a) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, for purposes of enforcement in the Senate for fiscal year 2001, the term “discretionary spending limit” means—

(1) for the defense category, \$310,819,000,000 in new budget authority and \$297,650,000,000 in outlays; and

(2) for the nondefense category, \$289,477,000,000 in new budget authority and \$327,430,000,000 in outlays.

(b) **POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—After the adjustment to the section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropriations is made pursuant to section 213 and except as provided in paragraph (2), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that exceeds any discretionary spending limit set forth in this section.

(2) **EXCEPTION.**—This subsection shall not apply if a declaration of war by Congress is in effect.

(c) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn,

shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

Subtitle B—Reserve Funds

SEC. 211. MECHANISM FOR ADDITIONAL DEBT REDUCTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—If any of the legislation described in subsection (b) is vetoed (or does not become law) or any legislation described in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) does not become law on or before October 1, 2000, then the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as applicable, may adjust the levels in this concurrent resolution as provided in subsection (c).

(b) **LEGISLATION.**—Any adjustment pursuant to subsection (a) shall be made with respect to—

(1) the reconciliation legislation required by section 103(a) or section 104;

(2) the Medicare legislation provided for in section 214 or 215; or

(3) any legislation which reduces revenues and is vetoed.

(c) **ADJUSTMENTS TO BE MADE.**—The adjustment pursuant to subsection (a) shall be—

(1) with respect to the legislation required by section 103(a) or section 104, to decrease the balance displayed on the Senate's pay-as-you-go scorecard and increase the revenue aggregate by the amount set forth in section 103(a) or section 104 (as adjusted, if adjusted, pursuant to section 213) less the amount of any reduction in the current level of revenues which has occurred since the adoption of this concurrent resolution and to decrease the level of debt held by the public as set forth in section 101(6) by that same amount;

(2) with respect to the legislation provided for in section 214 or section 215, to decrease the balance displayed on the Senate's pay-as-you-go scorecard by the amount set forth in section 214 or section 215 (less the amount of any change in the current level of spending or revenues attributable to section 215) and to decrease the level of debt held by the public as set forth in section 101(6) by that same amount and make the corresponding adjustments to the revenue and spending aggregates and allocations set forth in this resolution; or

(3) with respect to the legislation described by subsection (b)(3), decrease the balance on the Senate's pay-as-you-go scorecard and increase the revenue aggregate for the cost of such legislation and decrease the level of debt held by the public as set forth in section 101(6) by that same amount.

SEC. 212. RESERVE FUND FOR ADDITIONAL TAX RELIEF AND DEBT REDUCTION.

Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Finance reports any bill, or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that would cause the level by which Federal revenues should be reduced, as set forth in section 101(1)(B) for such fiscal year or for such period, as adjusted, to be exceeded, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as applicable, may increase the levels by which Federal revenues should be reduced by the amount

exceeding such level resulting from such measure, but not to exceed \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 and \$25,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and make all other appropriate conforming adjustments (after taking into account any other bill or joint resolution enacted during this session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress that would cause a reduction in revenues for fiscal year 2001 or the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005).

SEC. 213. RESERVE FUND FOR ADDITIONAL SURPLUSES.

(a) **REPORTING ADDITIONAL SURPLUSES.**—If the report provided pursuant to section 202(e)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the budget and economic outlook: update (for fiscal years 2001 through 2010) estimates an on-budget surplus for any of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 that exceeds the on-budget surplus set forth in the Congressional Budget Office's March 2000 budget and economic outlook (for fiscal years 2001 through 2010), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as applicable, may make the adjustments as provided in subsection (b).

(b) **ADJUSTMENTS.**—The chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as applicable, may make the following adjustments in an amount not to exceed the difference between the on-budget surpluses in the reports referred to in subsection (a):

(1) Reduce the on-budget revenue aggregate by that amount for such fiscal year.

(2) Adjust the instruction in section 103 or 104 to—

(A) increase the reduction in revenues by that amount for fiscal year 2001;

(B) increase the reduction in revenues by the sum of the amounts for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005; and

(C) in the House only, increase the amount of debt reduction by that amount for fiscal year 2001.

(3) Adjust such other levels in this resolution, as appropriate and the Senate pay-as-you-go scorecard.

(c) **ADDITIONAL DEBT REDUCTION IN THE HOUSE.**—If the Congressional Budget Office estimates an on-budget surplus for fiscal year 2000 in excess of the level set forth in this resolution, then the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House may—

(1) reduce the levels of the public debt and debt held by the public by the amount of such increased on-budget surplus; and

(2) direct the Committee on Ways and Means to report by a date certain an additional reconciliation bill that reduces debt held by the public by such amount.

SEC. 214. RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE IN THE HOUSE.

Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means or Committee on Commerce of the House reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered (in the House), or a conference report thereon is submitted that reforms the Medicare Program and provides coverage for prescription drugs, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House may increase the aggregates and allocations of new budget authority (and outlays resulting therefrom) by the amount provided by that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed \$2,000,000,000 in new budget authority

and outlays for fiscal year 2001 and \$40,000,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 (and make all other appropriate conforming adjustments).

SEC. 215. RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE IN THE SENATE.

(a) **PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.**—Whenever the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports a bill or joint resolution or a conference report thereon is submitted, which improves access to prescription drugs for Medicare beneficiaries, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise committee allocations and other appropriate budgetary levels and limits to accommodate such legislation, provided that such legislation will not reduce the on-budget surplus or increase spending, by more than \$20,000,000,000 over the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and will not cause an on-budget deficit in any fiscal year.

(b) **MEDICARE REFORM.**—Whenever the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports a bill or joint resolution, or a conference report thereon is submitted, which improves the solvency of the Medicare Program without the use of new subsidies from the general fund and improves access to prescription drugs (or continues access provided pursuant to subsection (a)) for Medicare beneficiaries, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may change committee allocations and other appropriate budgetary levels and limits to accommodate such legislation, provided that such legislation will not reduce the on-budget surplus or increase spending by more than \$40,000,000,000 (less any amount already provided by the chairman pursuant to subsection (a)) over the period of fiscal years 2001 to 2005 and will not cause an on-budget deficit in any fiscal year.

SEC. 216. RESERVE FUND FOR AGRICULTURE.

If the Committee on Agriculture of the House or the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate reports a bill on or before June 29, 2000, or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that provides assistance for producers of program crops and specialty crops, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as applicable, may increase the allocation of new budget authority and outlays to that committee for fiscal year 2000 by the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by that measure for that purpose not to exceed \$5,500,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2000 and \$1,640,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2001.

SEC. 217. RESERVE FUND TO FOSTER THE HEALTH OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES AND THE EMPLOYMENT AND INDEPENDENCE OF THEIR FAMILIES.

If the Committee on Commerce of the House or the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports a bill, or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that facilitates children with disabilities receiving needed health care at home, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as applicable, may increase the allocation of new budget authority and outlays to that committee by the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by that measure for that purpose not to exceed \$25,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2001 and

\$150,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

SEC. 218. RESERVE FUND FOR MILITARY RETIREE HEALTH CARE.

If the Committee on Armed Services of the House or the Senate reports the Department of Defense authorization legislation to fund improvements to health care programs for military retirees and their dependents in order to fulfill the promises made to them, or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as applicable, may increase the allocation of new budget authority and outlays to that committee by the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by that measure for that purpose not to exceed \$50,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2001 and \$400,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 if the enactment of such measure will not cause an on-budget deficit for fiscal year 2001 and the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

SEC. 219. RESERVE FUND FOR CANCER SCREENING AND ENROLLMENT IN SCHIP.

If the Committee on Commerce of the House or the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports a bill, or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that accelerates enrollment of uninsured children in Medicaid or the State Children's Health Insurance Program or provides Medicaid coverage for women diagnosed with cervical and breast cancer through the screening program of the Centers for Disease Control, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as applicable, may increase the allocation of new budget authority and outlays to that committee by the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by that measure for that purpose not to exceed \$50,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2001 and \$250,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

SEC. 220. RESERVE FUND FOR STABILIZATION OF PAYMENTS TO COUNTIES IN SUPPORT OF EDUCATION.

(a) **ADJUSTMENT.**—If the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Resources of the House or the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate reports a bill, or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that provides additional resources for counties and complies with paragraph (2), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as applicable, may increase the allocation of new budget authority and outlays to that committee by the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by that measure for that purpose not to exceed \$200,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2001 and \$1,100,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

(b) **CONDITION.**—Legislation complies with this section if it provides for the stabilization of receipt-based payments to counties that support school and road systems and also provides that a portion of those payments would be dedicated toward local investments in Federal lands within the counties.

SEC. 221. TAX REDUCTION RESERVE FUND IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may reduce the spending and revenue aggregates and may revise committee allocations for legislation that reduces revenues if such legislation will not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for—

- (1) fiscal year 2001; or
- (2) the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

SEC. 222. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

- (1) apply while that measure is under consideration;
- (2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and
- (3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this resolution—

- (1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives or the Senate, as applicable; and
- (2) such chairman, as applicable, may make any other necessary adjustments to such levels to carry out this resolution.

Subtitle C—Miscellaneous Rulemaking Provisions

SEC. 231. COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 13301 OF THE BUDGET ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1990.

(a) In the House, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of such Act to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration that are off-budget pursuant to section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (even though such amounts are not included in the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to such section 13301).

(b) In the House, for purposes of applying section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts provided for the Social Security Administration.

SEC. 232. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FEDERAL RESERVE SURPLUSES.

(a) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is to ensure that transfers from nonbudgetary governmental entities, such as the Federal reserve banks, shall not be used to offset increased on-budget spending when such transfers produce no real budgetary or economic effects.

(b) **BUDGETARY RULE.**—In the Senate, for purposes of points of order under this resolution and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, provisions contained in any bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that affects any surplus funds of the Federal reserve banks shall not be scored with respect to the level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues contained in such legislation.

SEC. 233. REAFFIRMING THE PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF TAX INCREASES FOR DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.

(a) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is to reaffirm Congress' belief that the discretionary spending limits should be adhered to and not circumvented by allowing increased taxes to offset discretionary spending.

(b) **RESTATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RULE.**—For purposes of points of order under this resolution and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, provisions contained in an appropriations bill (or an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon) resulting in increased revenues shall continue to not be scored with respect to the level of budget authority or outlays contained in such legislation.

SEC. 234. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, or of that House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change those rules (so far as they relate to that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

**TITLE III—SENSE OF THE CONGRESS,
HOUSE, AND SENATE PROVISIONS**

**Subtitle A—Sense of the Congress
Provisions**

SEC. 301. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION.

It is the sense of the Congress that funding for graduate medical education for children's hospitals is a high priority in this resolution.

SEC. 302. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON PROVIDING ADDITIONAL DOLLARS TO THE CLASSROOM.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that—

(1) strengthening America's public schools while respecting State and local control is critically important to the future of our children and our Nation;

(2) education is a local responsibility, a State priority, and a national concern;

(3) a partnership with the Nation's governors, parents, teachers, and principals must take place in order to strengthen public schools and foster educational excellence;

(4) the consolidation of various Federal education programs will benefit our Nation's children, parents, and teachers by sending more dollars directly to the classroom; and

(5) our Nation's children deserve an educational system that will provide opportunities to excel.

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) Congress should enact legislation that would consolidate 31 Federal K–12 education programs; and

(2) the Department of Education, the States, and local educational agencies should work together to ensure that not less than 95 percent of all funds appropriated for the purpose of carrying out elementary and secondary education programs administered by the Department of Education are spent for our children in their classrooms.

Subtitle B—Sense of the House Provisions

SEC. 311. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) while the budget may be in balance, it continues to be ridden with waste, fraud, and abuse;

(2) just last month, auditors documented more than \$19,000,000,000 in improper payments each year by such agencies as the Agency of International Development, the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration, and the Department of Defense;

(3) the General Accounting Office recently reported that the financial management practices of some Federal agencies are so poor that it is unable to determine the full extent of improper Government payments; and

(4) the General Accounting Office now lists a record number of 25 Federal programs that are at “high risk” of waste, fraud, and abuse.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that the Committee on the Budget has created task forces to address this issue and that the President should take immediate steps to reduce waste, fraud, and abuse within the Federal Government and report on such actions to Congress and that any resulting savings should be dedicated to debt reduction and tax relief.

SEC. 312. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING EMERGENCY SPENDING.

It is the sense of the House that, as part of a comprehensive reform of the budget process, the Committees on the Budget should develop a definition of, and a process for, funding emergencies

consistent with the applicable provisions of H.R. 853, the Comprehensive Budget Process Reform Act of 1999, that could be incorporated into the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Standing Rules of the Senate.

SEC. 313. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ESTIMATES OF THE IMPACT OF REGULATIONS ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the Federal regulatory system sometimes adversely affects many Americans and businesses by imposing financial burdens with little corresponding public benefit;

(2) currently, Congress has no general mechanism for assessing the financial impact of regulatory activities on the private sector;

(3) Congress is ultimately responsible for making sure agencies act in accordance with congressional intent and, while the executive branch is responsible for promulgating regulations, Congress should curb ineffective regulations by using its oversight and regulatory powers; and

(4) a variety of reforms have been suggested to increase congressional oversight over regulatory activity, including directing the President to prepare an annual accounting statement containing several cost/benefit analyses, recommendations to reform inefficient regulatory programs, and an identification and analysis of duplications and inconsistencies among such programs.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that the House should reclaim its role as reformer and take the first step toward curbing inefficient regulatory activity by passing legislation authorizing the Congressional Budget Office to prepare regular estimates on the impact of proposed Federal regulations on the private sector.

SEC. 314. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON BIENNIAL BUDGETING.

It is the sense of the House that there is a wide range of views on the advisability of biennial budgeting and this issue should be considered only within the context of comprehensive budget process reform.

SEC. 315. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE AND PRESERVING HOME HEALTH SERVICES FOR ALL MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES.

(a) ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE.—

(1) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(A) 44.4 million Americans are currently without health insurance, and that this number is expected to rise to nearly 60 million people in the next 10 years;

(B) the cost of health insurance continues to rise, a key factor in increasing the number of uninsured; and

(C) there is a consensus that working Americans and their families will suffer from reduced access to health insurance.

(2) SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON IMPROVING ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE INSURANCE.—It is the sense of the House that access to affordable health care coverage for all Americans is a priority of the 106th Congress.

(b) PRESERVING HOME HEALTH SERVICE FOR ALL MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES.—

(1) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(A) the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 reformed Medicare home health care spending by instructing the Health Care Financing Administration to implement a prospective payment system and instituted an interim payment system to achieve savings;

(B) the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act, 1999, reformed the interim payment system to increase reimbursements to low-cost providers and delayed the automatic 15 percent payment reduction until after the first year of the implementation of the prospective payment system; and

(C) patients whose care is more extensive and expensive than the typical Medicare patient do not receive supplemental payments in the interim payment system but will receive special protection in the home health care prospective payment system.

(2) SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ACCESS TO HOME HEALTH CARE.—It is the sense of the House that—

(A) Congress recognizes the importance of home health care for seniors and disabled citizens;

(B) Congress and the Administration should work together to maintain quality care for patients whose care is more extensive and expensive than the typical Medicare patient, including the most ill and infirmed Medicare beneficiaries, while home health care agencies operate in the interim payment system; and

(C) Congress and the Administration should work together to avoid the implementation of the 15 percent reduction in the prospective payment system and ensure timely implementation of that system.

SEC. 316. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING MEDICARE+CHOICE PROGRAMS/REIMBURSEMENT RATES.

It is the sense of the House that the Medicare+Choice regional disparity among reimbursement rates is unfair, and that full funding of the Medicare+Choice Program is a priority as Congress considers any Medicare reform legislation.

SEC. 317. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON DIRECTING THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TO ACCEPT NEGATIVE NUMBERS IN FARM INCOME AVERAGING.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) farmers' and ranchers' incomes vary widely from year-to-year due to uncontrollable markets and unpredictable weather;

(2) in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, Congress enacted 3-year farm income averaging to protect agricultural producers from excessive tax rates in profitable years;

(3) last year, the Internal Revenue Service proposed final regulations for averaging farm income, which failed to make clear that taxable income in a given year may be a negative number; and

(4) this Internal Revenue Service interpretation can result in farmers paying additional taxes during years in which they experience a loss in income.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that legislation should be considered during this session of the 106th

Congress to direct the Internal Revenue Service to count any net loss of income in determining the proper rate of taxation.

SEC. 318. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the year 2000 will mark the 50th Anniversary of the National Science Foundation;

(2) the National Science Foundation is the largest supporter of basic research in the Federal Government;

(3) the National Science Foundation is the second largest supporter of university-based research;

(4) research conducted by the grantees of the National Science Foundation has led to innovations that have dramatically improved the quality of life of all Americans;

(5) grants made by the National Science Foundation have been a crucial factor in the development of important technologies that Americans take for granted, such as lasers, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Doppler Radar, and the Internet;

(6) because basic research funded by the National Science Foundation is high-risk, cutting edge, fundamental, and may not produce tangible benefits for over a decade, the Federal Government is uniquely suited to support such research; and

(7) the National Science Foundation's focus on peer-reviewed merit based grants represents a model for research agencies across the Federal Government.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that the function 250 (Basic Science) levels assume an amount of funding which ensures that the National Science Foundation is a priority in the resolution; and that the National Science Foundation's critical role in funding basic research, which leads to the innovations that assure the Nation's economic future, and cultivate America's intellectual infrastructure, should be recognized.

SEC. 319. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES.

It is the sense of the House that the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission should continue to carefully monitor the Medicare skilled nursing benefit to determine if payment rates are sufficient to provide quality care, and that if reform is recommended, Congress should pass legislation as quickly as possible to assure quality skilled nursing care.

SEC. 320. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) all children deserve a quality education, including children with disabilities;

(2) the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act provides that the Federal, State, and local governments are to share in the expense of educating children with disabilities and commits the Federal Government to pay up to 40 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure for children with disabilities;

(3) the high cost of educating children with disabilities and the Federal Government's failure to fully meet its obligation under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act stretches limited State and local education funds, creating difficulty in

providing a quality education to all students, including children with disabilities;

(4) the current level of Federal funding to States and localities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act is contrary to the goal of ensuring that children with disabilities receive a quality education;

(5) the Federal Government has failed to appropriate 40 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure per child with a disability as required under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to assist States and localities to educate children with disabilities; and

(6) the levels in function 500 (Education) for fiscal year 2001 assume sufficient discretionary budget authority to accommodate fiscal year 2001 appropriations for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, at least \$2,000,000,000 above such funding levels appropriated in fiscal year 2000.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that—

(1) function 500 (Education) levels assume at least a \$2,000,000,000 increase in fiscal year 2001 over the current fiscal year to reflect the commitment of Congress to appropriate 40 percent of the national per pupil expenditure for children with disabilities by a date certain;

(2) Congress and the President should increase fiscal year 2001 funding for programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act by at least \$2,000,000,000 above fiscal year 2000 appropriated levels;

(3) Congress and the President should give programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act the highest priority among Federal elementary and secondary education programs by meeting the commitment to fund the maximum State grant allocation for educating children with disabilities under such Act prior to authorizing or appropriating funds for any new education initiative;

(4) Congress and the President may consider, if new or increased funding is authorized or appropriated for any elementary and secondary education initiative that directs funds to local educational agencies, providing the flexibility in such authorization or appropriation necessary to allow local educational agencies the authority to use such funds for programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; and

(5) if a local educational agency chooses to utilize the authority under section 613(a)(2)(C)(i) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to treat as local funds up to 20 percent of the amount of funds the agency receives under part B of such Act that exceeds the amount it received under that part for the previous fiscal year, then the agency should use those local funds to provide additional funding for any Federal, State, or local education program.

SEC. 321. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING HCFA DRAFT GUIDELINES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) on February 15, 2000, the Health Care Financing Administration within the Department of Health and Human Services issued a draft Medicaid School-Based Administrative Claiming (MAC) Guide; and

(2) in its introduction, the stated purpose of the draft MAC Guide is to provide information for schools, State Medicaid agencies, HCFA staff, and other interested parties on the existing requirements for claiming Federal funds under the Medicaid Program for the costs of administrative activities, such as Medicaid outreach, that are performed in the school setting associated with school-based health services programs.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that—

(1) many school-based health programs provide a broad range of services that are covered by Medicaid, affording access to care for children who otherwise might well go without needed services;

(2) such programs also can play a powerful role in identifying and enrolling children who are eligible for Medicaid, as well as the State Children's Health Insurance programs;

(3) undue administrative burdens may be placed on school districts and States and deter timely application approval;

(4) the Health Care Financing Administration should substantially revise the current draft MAC Guide because it appears to promulgate new rules that place excessive administrative burdens on participating school districts;

(5) the goal of the revised guide should be to encourage the appropriate use of Medicaid school-based services without undue administrative burdens; and

(6) the best way to ensure the continued viability of Medicaid school-based services is to guarantee that the guidelines are fair and responsible.

SEC. 322. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ASSET-BUILDING FOR THE WORKING POOR.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) 33 percent of all American households and 60 percent of African American households have either no financial assets or negative financial assets;

(2) 46.9 percent of children in America live in households with no financial assets, including 40 percent of Caucasian children and 75 percent of African American children;

(3) incentives, including individual development accounts, are tools demonstrating success at empowering low-income workers;

(4) middle and upper income Americans currently benefit from tax incentives for building assets; and

(5) the Federal Government should utilize the Federal tax code to provide low-income Americans with incentives to work and build assets in order to permanently escape poverty.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that the provisions of this resolution assume that Congress should modify the Federal tax law to include Individual Development Account provisions in order to encourage low-income workers and their families to save for buying a first home, starting a business, obtaining an education, or taking other measures to prepare for the future.

SEC. 323. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON THE IMPORTANCE OF SUPPORTING THE NATION'S EMERGENCY FIRST-RESPONDERS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) over 1.2 million men and women work as fire and emergency services personnel in 32,000 fire and emergency medical services departments across the Nation;

(2) over 80 percent of those who serve do so as volunteers;

(3) the Nation's firefighters responded to more than 18 million calls in 1998, including over 1.7 million fires;

(4) an average of 100 firefighters per year lose their lives in the course of their duties; and

(5) the Federal Government has a role in protecting the health and safety of the Nation's fire fighting personnel.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that—

(1) the Nation's firefighters and emergency services crucial role in preserving and protecting life and property should be recognized, and such Federal assistance as low-interest loan programs, community development block grant reforms, emergency radio spectrum reallocations, and volunteer fire assistance programs, should be considered; and

(2) additional resources should be set aside for such assistance.

SEC. 324. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ADDITIONAL HEALTH-RELATED TAX RELIEF.

It is the sense of the House that the reserve fund set forth in section 213 assumes \$446,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and \$4,352,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 for health-related tax provisions comparable to those contained in H.R. 2990 (as passed by the House).

Subtitle C—Sense of the Senate Provisions

SEC. 331. SENSE OF THE SENATE SUPPORTING FUNDING LEVELS IN EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES ACT.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that of the amounts provided for elementary and secondary education within the Budget Function 500 of this resolution for fiscal years 2001 through 2005, such funds shall be appropriated in proportion to and in accordance with the levels authorized in the Educational Opportunities Act, S. 2.

SEC. 332. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON ADDITIONAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels contained in this resolution assume that—

(1) there are billions of dollars in wasted expenditures in the Federal Government that should be eliminated; and

(2) higher projected budget surpluses arising from reductions in Government waste and stronger revenue inflows could be used in the future for additional tax relief or debt reduction.

SEC. 333. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON REGARDING THE INADEQUACY OF THE PAYMENTS FOR SKILLED NURSING CARE.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that—

(1) the Administration should identify areas where they have the authority to make changes to improve quality, including analyzing and fixing the labor component of the skilled nursing facility market basket update factor; and

(2) while Congress deliberates funding structural Medicare reform and the addition of a prescription drug benefit, it must maintain the continued viability of the current skilled nursing benefit. Therefore, the committees of jurisdiction should ensure that Medicare beneficiaries requiring skilled nursing care have access to that care and that those providers have the resources to meet the expectation for high quality care.

SEC. 334. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON VETERANS' MEDICAL CARE.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume an increase of \$1,400,000,000 in veterans' medical care appropriations in fiscal year 2001.

SEC. 335. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON IMPACT AID.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the Impact Aid Program strive to reach the goal that all local educational agencies eligible for Impact Aid receive at a minimum, 40 percent of their maximum payment under sections 8002 and 8003.

SEC. 336. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON TAX SIMPLIFICATION.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the Joint Committee on Taxation shall develop a report and alternative proposals on tax simplification by the end of the year, and the Department of the Treasury is requested to develop a report and alternative proposals on tax simplification by the end of the year.

SEC. 337. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON ANTITRUST ENFORCEMENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION REGARDING AGRICULTURE MERGERS AND ANTICOMPETITIVE ACTIVITY.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that—

(1) the Antitrust Division and the Bureau of Competition will have adequate resources to enable them to meet their statutory requirements, including those related to reviewing increasingly numerous and complex mergers and investigating and prosecuting anticompetitive business activity; and

(2) these departments will—

(A) dedicate considerable resources to matters and transactions dealing with agri-business antitrust and competition; and

(B) ensure that all vertical and horizontal mergers implicating agriculture and all complaints regarding possible anticompetitive business practices in the agriculture industry will receive extraordinary scrutiny.

SEC. 338. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING FAIR MARKETS FOR AMERICAN FARMERS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that—

(1) the United States should take steps to increase support for American farmers in order to level the playing field for United States agricultural producers and increase the leverage of the United States in World Trade Organization negotiations on agriculture as long as such support is not trade distorting,

and does not otherwise exceed or impair existing Uruguay Round obligations; and

(2) such actions should improve United States farm income and restore the prosperity of rural communities.

SEC. 339. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON WOMEN AND SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that—

(1) women face unique obstacles in ensuring retirement security and survivor and disability stability;

(2) Social Security plays an essential role in guaranteeing inflation-protected financial stability for women throughout their old age;

(3) Congress and the Administration should act, as part of Social Security reform, to ensure that widows and other poor elderly women receive more adequate benefits that reduce their poverty rates and that women, under whatever approach is taken to reform Social Security, should receive no lesser a share of overall federally funded retirement benefits than they receive today; and

(4) the sacrifice that women make to care for their family should be recognized during reform of Social Security and that women should not be penalized by taking an average of 11.5 years out of their careers to care for their family.

SEC. 340. USE OF FALSE CLAIMS ACT IN COMBATTING MEDICARE FRAUD.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code (commonly referred to as the False Claims Act) and the qui tam provisions of that chapter are essential tools in combatting Medicare fraud and should not be weakened in any way.

SEC. 341. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE NATIONAL GUARD.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in the resolution assume that the Department of Defense will give priority to funding the Active Guard/Reserves and Military Technicians at levels authorized by Congress in the fiscal year 2000 Department of Defense authorization bill.

SEC. 342. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING MILITARY READINESS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the functional totals in the budget resolution assume that Congress will protect the Department of Defense's readiness accounts, including spares and repair parts, and operations and maintenance, and use the requested levels as the minimum baseline for fiscal year 2001 authorization and appropriations.

SEC. 343. SENSE OF THE SENATE SUPPORTING FUNDING OF DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY INITIATIVES.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the Committees on Appropriations and Finance should support efforts that address the digital divide, including tax incentives and funding to—

(1) broaden access to information technologies;

(2) provide workers and teachers with information technology training;

(3) promote innovative online content and software applications that will improve commerce, education, and quality of life; and

(4) help provide information and communications technology to underserved communities.

SEC. 344. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FUNDING FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that funds to improve the justice system will be available as follows:

(1) \$665,000,000 for the expanded support of direct Federal enforcement, adjudicative, and correctional-detention activities.

(2) \$50,000,000 in additional funds to combat terrorism, including cyber crime.

(3) \$41,000,000 in additional funds for construction costs for the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

(4) \$200,000,000 in support of Customs and Immigration and Nationalization Service port of entry officers for the development and implementation of the ACE computer system designed to meet critical trade and border security needs.

(5) Funding is available for the continuation of such programs as: the Byrne Grant Program, Violence Against Women, Juvenile Accountability Block Grants, First Responder Training, Local Law Enforcement Block Grants, Weed and Seed, Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth in Sentencing, State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, Drug Courts, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, Crime Identification Technologies, Bulletproof Vests, Counterterrorism, Interagency Law Enforcement Coordination.

SEC. 345. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING COMPREHENSIVE PUBLIC EDUCATION REFORM.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the Federal Government should support State and local educational agencies engaged in comprehensive reform of their public education system and that any public education reform should include at least the following principles:

(1) Every child should begin school ready to learn.

(2) Training and development for principals and teachers should be a priority.

SEC. 346. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON PROVIDING ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that additional budgetary resources should be identified for function 150 to enable successful United States international leadership.

SEC. 347. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING THE HIV/AIDS CRISIS.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the functional totals underlying this resolution on the budget assume that Congress has recognized the catastrophic effects of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, and seeks to maximize the effectiveness of the United States' efforts to combat the disease through any necessary authorization or appropriations;

(2) Congress should strengthen ongoing programs which address education and prevention, testing, the care of AIDS orphans, and improving home and community-based care options for those living with AIDS; and

(3) Congress should seek additional or new tools to combat the epidemic, including initiatives to encourage vaccine development and programs aimed at preventing mother-to-child transmission of the disease.

SEC. 348. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING TRIBAL COLLEGES.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that—

(1) the Senate recognizes the funding difficulties faced by tribal colleges and assumes that priority consideration will be provided to them through funding for the Tribally Controlled College and University Act, the 1994 Land Grant Institutions, and title III of the Higher Education Act; and

(2) such priority consideration reflects Congress' intent to continue work toward current statutory Federal funding goals for the tribal colleges.

SEC. 349. SENSE OF THE SENATE TO PROVIDE RELIEF FROM THE MARRIAGE PENALTY.

It is the sense of the Senate that the level in this budget resolution assume that Congress shall—

(1) pass marriage penalty tax relief legislation that begins a phase down of this penalty in 2001;

(2) consider such legislation prior to April 15, 2000.

SEC. 350. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE CONTINUED USE OF FEDERAL FUEL TAXES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF OUR NATION'S HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, AND TRANSIT SYSTEMS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the functional totals in this budget resolution do not assume the reduction of any Federal gasoline taxes on either a temporary or permanent basis.

SEC. 351. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING THE PRICE OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is the sense of the Senate that the budgetary levels in this resolution assume that the cost disparity between identical prescription drugs sold in the United States, Canada, and Mexico should be reduced or eliminated.

SEC. 352. SENSE OF THE SENATE AGAINST FEDERAL FUNDING OF SMOKE SHOPS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the budget levels in this resolution assume that no Federal funds may be used by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide any grant or other assistance to construct, operate, or otherwise benefit a smoke shop or other tobacco outlet.

SEC. 353. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING INVESTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this resolution assume that the Federal Government should not directly invest contributions made to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund established under section

201 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401), or any interest derived from those contributions, in private financial markets.

SEC. 354. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this budget resolution assume that among its reform options, Congress should explore a Medicare prescription drug proposal that—

- (1) is voluntary;
- (2) increases access for all Medicare beneficiaries;
- (3) is designed to provide meaningful protection and bargaining power for Medicare beneficiaries in obtaining prescription drugs;
- (4) is affordable for all Medicare beneficiaries and for the Medicare Program;
- (5) is administered using private sector entities and competitive purchasing techniques;
- (6) is consistent with broader Medicare reform;
- (7) preserves and protects the financial integrity of the Medicare trust funds;
- (8) does not increase Medicare beneficiary premiums; and
- (9) provides a prescription drug benefit as soon as possible.

SEC. 355. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING FUNDING FOR NEW EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the budgetary levels in this resolution assume that Congress' first priority should be to fully fund the programs described under part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.) at the originally promised level of 40 percent before Federal funds are appropriated for new education programs.

SEC. 356. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL FIREARMS LAWS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this concurrent resolution on the budget assume that Federal funds will be used for an effective law enforcement strategy requiring a commitment to enforcing existing Federal firearms laws by—

- (1) designating not less than one Assistant United States Attorney in each district to prosecute Federal firearms violations and thereby expand Project Exile nationally;
- (2) upgrading the national instant criminal background system established under section 103(b) of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (18 U.S.C. 922 note) by encouraging States to place mental health adjudications on that system and by improving the overall speed and efficiency of that system; and
- (3) providing incentive grants to States to encourage States to impose mandatory minimum sentences for firearm offenses based on section 924(c) of title 18, United States Code, and to prosecute those offenses in State court.

SEC. 357. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT ANY INCREASE IN THE MINIMUM WAGE SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY TAX RELIEF FOR SMALL BUSINESSES.

It is the sense of the Senate that the functional totals underlying this resolution on the budget assume that the minimum wage should be increased as provided for in amendment number 2547,

the Domenici and others amendment to S. 625, the Bankruptcy Reform legislation.

SEC. 358. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING FUNDING FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES IN THE THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN.

It is the sense of the Congress that the levels of funding for the defense category in this resolution—

- (1) assume that members of the Armed Forces are to be authorized to participate in the Thrift Savings Plan; and
- (2) provide the \$980,000,000 necessary to offset the reduced tax revenue resulting from that participation through fiscal year 2009.

SEC. 359. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING UNINSURED AND LOW-INCOME INDIVIDUALS IN MEDICALLY UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES.

It is the sense of the Senate that the functional totals underlying this resolution on the budget assume that—

- (1) appropriations for consolidated health centers under section 330 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b) should be increased by 100 percent over the next 5 fiscal years in order to double the number of individuals who receive health care services at community, migrant, homeless, and public housing health centers; and
- (2) appropriations for consolidated health centers should be increased by \$150,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 over the amount appropriated for such centers in fiscal year 2000.

Agreed to April 13, 2000.

**ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND SENATE**

Apr. 13, 2000
[H. Con. Res. 303]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, April 13, 2000, or Friday, April 14, 2000, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 2, 2000, for morning-hour debate, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, April 13, 2000, or Friday, April 14, 2000, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Tuesday, April 25, 2000, or such time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively,